Wallack's—8—Falka. Drion Square Theatre—8—Deacon's Daughter. 44ff-st. Theatre—8—Usuman Thompson. 128 and 730 Broadwar—Old London Street. Index to Advertisements

Legal Notices.
Marriages and Deaths Sale of Real

Unsiness Motices.

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wing orands onces in Sevi-10's; inch Office, 1,288 Broadwar, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 950 Broadwar, between 22d and 23d sts., till 8 p. m. 308 West 23d.st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 760 Maswe, near 47th.st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. 1,007 3d.sve, near 60th.st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. 186 East 125th.st., near 3d.sve, 10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. on Square, No. 153 4th.sve, corner of 14th.st. West 42d-st., near 6th-ave. 255 West 125th-st., open until 7:30 p. m.

New Dork Daily Tribune. TOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mr. Blaine's English visit; great in terest and a cordial welcome awaiting bim. Fighting in Sierra Leone. = Debate on the French Army bill. = Hanlan will row Beach. = The Thistle beats the lrex again. Thomas Sexton for Lord Mayor. = Mr. Gladstone to stump Wales. ____ The Bodyke evictions resumed. === Carlton wins the Manchester Cup. Fatal papie in a Mexican cathedral. Decision of the Canadian Government on the fisheries dispute.

Domestic.-Reported purchase of the Vandalia Line by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, === Testimony of Controller Mink, in Boston, before the Union Pacific Commission. Little hope of ending the strike of the coke drawers. = Indignation among Grand Army men over the President's proposed visit to St. Louis = A Butler Club organized in Boston. The President said to be planning a trip to the Pacific Coast. === Barclay Peak's defence. = Marvin Hughitt chosen president of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. == Chauncey M. Depew talking on politics in Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-William O'Brien had a big reception at the Academy of Music. supposed infernal machine sent to Captain Williams, ==== Reports that Sharp jurors had been tampered with == Mayor Hewitt talked to hotel proprietors === Testimony about the silver strike. = Jerome park races won by Bess, Kingfish, Rustler, Linden, Nellie Van, Tomahawk Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains) -4334d, per ounce-73.08 cents, === Stocks were more active and depressed by sales of

short stocks, closing steady.

THE WEATHER—Indications for to-day: Fair, preceded by cloudness and possibly a sprinkle. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 80°; lowest, 64°: average, 6958°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

There does not appear to be any ground for the charges of tampering with the uncompleted Sharp jury. At least no basis for them has yet been discovered. Sharp, however, is exceedingly strenuous in his denials, and that alone is certainly suspicious.

Under any circumstances Mayor Hewitt would be justified in asking for a detailed statement of the way in which the Excise Board proposes to spend the money it asks for; especially is this the case when twice as much is desired for the year to come as has been spent in the past year. The present Excise Board's administration shines when contrasted with that of Mitchell and Haughton, but that is not a sufficient reason for allowing it a greatly increased appropriation. If any good ground for the increase exists it ought to be forthcoming.

A report from Washington by way of Philadelphia contains the interesting information that President Cleveland may extend his Western trip as far the Pacific coast, making St. Louis only a way station. This would be awinging round the circle" with a vengeance. The object of such an extensive journey, occupying the greater part of two months, would be, primarily, politics, and secondarily, bleasure. Indeed, it is announced that Mr. Cleveland wishes to come " in contact with the people, and especially with the working politipians." But what will the South say if the President woos the boundless West in this large and liberal way and gives it the go by ?

New-York extended its welcome to William O'Brien last night in a right hearty fashion, leaving no room for doubt as to the sympathy felt here with the courageous Irishman and the cause which he has so zealously championed. The Academy of Music was brilliantly decorated and was packed with an enthusiastic audience, which included many well-known citizens. Mr. O'Brien's speech was largely a repetition of those made by him in Canada and fully reported in THE TRIBUNE from day to day during his tour. The chief points of it are reproduced in our news columns. Mr. O'Brien is to to remain in this city until his departure from the country next Wednesday, and meantime will be the recipient of numerous honors

The Grand Jury of Kings County have done a plain duty in indicting Chief Engineer Nev-

larceny consisting of the extortion of a large sum of money from an electric light company on the ground that this was needful to secure a franchise for the company. Nevins of course was acting as a private individual and not in his public capacity; but it is plain that with this indictment hanging over him he should not be allowed to retain his position in the Fire Department. If he were a sensitive person he would ask to be relieved until after his trial. As it is, his superiors should suspend him with out delay.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S INDICTMENT. The point of Senator Sherman's speech in Illipois is that the elections throughout the large part of the country have not been carried honestly, but for years by constant fraud and in deliberate violation of the laws of the United States; that a majority in the popular branch of Congress and in the electoral college has been secured by these methods, and that a President elected by violation of law now sits in the chair of Washington.

This is a grave charge, which infinitely transcends in importance all questions regarding the accuracy of civil service examinations, or the propriety of certain appointments or removals. But the Senator also shows that the President, who owes his place to deliberate and persistent violations of law, has also been the first of all American Presidents to reward lawbreakers and traitors by elevating a great number of them to high places of trust, and especially by selecting such persons in preference to all others to represent this Nation in foreign lands. The disgrace thus brought upon the American name could hardly be regarded with indifference by a loyal citizen, and yet it is a matter of far less consequence than the deliberate encouragement given to those who resist and defy the laws of the United States, even to this day, by the appointment of such persons to places of large responsibility. When lawbreakers are deliberately selected to enforce the law, the conclusion is irresistable that the Government means, if it can, to break down and defeat the laws by which it is rightfully bound. Thus, the selection of men like Garland-themselves active participants in the overthrow of self-government in Southern Statesto enforce laws of the United States designed to secure freedom of elections and honesty in counting the votes, constitutes the strongest possible encouragement to repetition of the crime by which the elec-

If the people of this country were careful of their own honor, if they were careful of the interests of the Nation, if they were careful to preserve republican institutions for their children, they would consider this array of facts with the deepest solicitude. They would feel that no other question could be more important than to determine whether this grave charge is true, and if true, how a repetition of so dangerous a crime is to be avoided. Clearly the time must come when elections by the people will cease to be accepted as representing the will of the people, if such offences meet consent and open reward from those in office. Clearly all discussion of other questions, relating to the selection of minor officials, or to details of public policy, domestic or foreign, becomes of trifling importance when it is considered that no decision which the people may reach, after ever so much serious discussion, can be expected to control their Government if a small number of audamous lawbreakers please to defy the laws and the will of the people, and to count in to ds of their own.

tion of President Cleveland was made possible.

Yet it is the fact, obvious to all men, that a large body of citizens meets this grave charge with no serious defence, with no attempt to controvert the facts, with no denial of the gravity of the issue, but simply with sneers "the bloody shirt," It is for the people to determine whether they wish a question of such importance put aside by sneers which in effect confess the truth of the charge, and the impossibility of meeting it in any other way.

THE REAL ENGLISH TURNCOATS. Mr. Chamberlain considers the time propitious for forming a new party in England. At the Liberal-Unionist conference at Birmingham he has counselled separation from the Gladstonians, which is a long step in the direction of a third party. He announced that the time had come for a new departure, and Mr. Bright echoed his sentiments, proclaiming Mr. Gladstone as a "turneoat" who had no right to abuse Liberals of longer standing than bimsetf for refusing to turn their coats at his bidding. These vehement denunciations of the majority of the Liberal party by the leaders of the minority faction disclose irreconcilable lines of cleavage, as our London correspondent remarks in to-day's dispatches. Will the new departure, which seems inevitable, involve the formation of a permanent third party ? Mr. Chamberlain professes to believe this, but his actions belie his words. He proposes an electoral coalition with the Tories, which must lead eventually to the absorption of the Liberal-Unionists. Mr. Goschen, defeated twice as a Liberal-Unionist and elected finally by one of the strongest Tory constituencies, is an earnest of what this new departure implies. He has turned his coat, although Mr. Bright does not abuse him for doing so. He is the Bo-peep of the Unionist flock, and the rest of the sheep will straggle home in due time with their Liberal principles left behind them.

What can Mr. Chamberlain do but help on this Tory-Unionist coatition ? How can he recruit a new Radical party when his Whig associates largely outnumber his own followers ? Mr. Gladstone will be in Wa'es this week advocating disestablishment; and before many weeks he may be repeating the same plea in Scotland. Mr. Chamberlain has favored disestablishment in the past, but his new party, if he attempts to organize one, cannot take a stand on this question; nor can it appeal for popular support on any democratic ground. The Whigs will not consent to any programme that may make the third party a progressive force in politics. If we may borrow Mr. Disraeli's figure, Mr. Chamberlain will have to stand by and see the Gladstonians steal all his old clothes, while he himself goes bathing in the slack water of Toryism. They will turn to disestablishment and every democratic movement of the masses against the classes; but he and his colleagues must go over to the Tories and abide with them.

Our London correspondent makes the facetious remark that Mr. Blaine will find the British Mugwumps giving Mr. Gladstone a great deal of trouble. Well, Mr. Gladstone ought to take the punishment philosophically, for in his day he has stood between the two great parties and helped to bring about much confusion in English politics. In his recent reminiscences of Peelism, he records his own impression that the group of which he was one of the leaders was a public nuisance. Their counsel, he says, was unheeded by either side ins, of the Brooklyn Fire Department. With and their criticisms were savagely resented; and it was not until the Peelites renounced

stand between the two parties without being useful to either. When they turn their coats there will be less confusion and more progress.

HILUS HEARINGS.

Governor Hill declined to give a hearing upon the most important of the measures which the Legislature left in his hands on adjournment. The triends of the Vedder bill throughout the State earnestly desired and had a right to expect that before acting upon an enactment of such great and general importance he would listen to arguments pro and con. It has been the unvarying rule of the Executive Department to grant hearings upon measures in which any considerable number of the people of the State were vitally interested. The Vedder bill was such a measure and the Governor's summary veto of it was little less than an outrage upon the public. The rum power was doubtless pleased at the spectacle of the Chief Executive virtually resorting to gag law in order to advance himself in their favor. But reputable people, people who love fair play, condemn the snap veto.

And now, as if to emphasize his contempt for the Vedder bill and the reform sentiment that was behind it, Mr. Hill announces that he will give hearings on a large number of other bills of concededly less public concern. Bills relating to shell fish, and bicycles, and tolls on a bridge over a creek in Schoharie County are to be thus honored. The Governor will hear argument on these comparatively unimportant measures. But on the Vedder bill he moved the previous

question. That is the sort of statesman that now occupies the Executive chair at Albany.

A CATHEDRAL FOR NEW-YORK. The scheme for a great Protestant Episcopal Potter, is a magnificent one and will undoubtedly enlist the interest and attention of the whole community. There are already several Episcopal cathedrals or bishops' churches in this country, the most notable one being that in Garden City, Long Island. But for various reasons these cathedrals have not fulfilled the expectations of those who built them, and they certainly have not enlisted popular interest

and support. This may be due partly to the fact that they have not been adequately endowed, and partly because they have been regarded as ornamental rather than useful adjuncts to the work of the Church. Then it original creation and may be destined to make has been felt in many quarters that the ca- much stir in the world. thedral system was an essentially English idea, foreign to the genius and institutions of this But none of these objections will apply to the

proposed cathedral. In the first place, it will stand in the metropolis, not merely of the United States, but of the American continent, and in a certain sense will belong to the whole Nation. It will be a splendid religious shrine, worthy of a great people, and it may in time become the religious forum of the Protestant Christianity of this country. It would, as Bishop Potter says, offer "to all men, of whatever condition or fellowship, the ministrations of religion in a language understood by the common people, bidding to their pulpits the ablest and most honored teachers, free for meditation, devotion or rest at all hours, without fee or restriction," and thus be " a witness to the brotherhood of humanity in the bond of the Divine Nazarene, and of the need of the human heart for some worthy place and voice for the expression of its deepest needs. . . . Such a building would of necessity, under our present condition, require to be adminis-

tered by the Church under whose control it would be reared, but its welcome would be for all men of whatsoever fellowship, and its influence would be felt in the interests of our common Christianity throughout the whole But the cathedral will be even more than a

great house of worship. It will be the centre body in tangible and practical form the ideas arraid of the ceiling." of charity and philanthropy which are so deeply imbedded in Christianity, but which too will in fact be a great clearing house of practi- any justification. cal religious work.

The cathedral will also be the natural and preachers of the Anglican communion in Great they will command an audience worthy of them possibilities of the future that the present dream of Christian unity may be so far reached that the cathedral pulpit will be open in turn to all the great preachers of evangelical Protestant Christianity, thus testifying to the essential oneness of our common Christianity.

Potter's cogent appeal may be expected to enlist the attention of all the citizens of this city welfare. And it is a singularly fortunate circumstance that the idea of this proposed by a man so catholic in his sympathies, so wise in his methods of work, and so patriotic in his instincts as Henry C. Potter.

SLOW PROGRESS WITH THE NAVY. Very slow progress is made in the building of the new American Navy. When the present recommendation of the "bosses." Administration was installed the first of the Roach ships was completed and ready for acceptance, and the remaining three were in an advanced stage of construction. Two years have elapsed and only one of the three has been tested in a trial trip. If a just and non-partisan policy had been adopted, the Dolphin, Atlanta, Boston and Chicago would all have been in commission during the Administration's first year. After twenty-seven months mechanics are still tinkering with the Atlanta's gun-carriages and tracks, the Boston awaits a trial trip, and the Chicago is not yet finished

Contracts, meanwhile, have been awarded for two craisers and two gunboats, the specifications providing for rapid construction. Only one of the four keels has been laid. The Baltimore is in the most advanced state, but work is greatly retaided even on this vesset, although one-third of the allotted time has elapsed. The Charleston in San Francisco is scarcely begun, the keel not having been laid and material for the hull being heavily in arrears. The gunboats, which were to be completed in a year, are in a most backward state. Neither keel has been laid, although six months of the twelve have passed. The Administration does not get on much better with its own than with the Roach vessels. After twenty-one months it has the Dolphin and the Atlanta in readmess for cruising, and one new keel laid.

A new set of plans and specifications has been prepared and is now ready for inspection at the Navy Department. These are for the Newark, which was not contracted for last a business-like manner. First, she took the shining mittee before them it is difficult to see how an honest body of Grand Jurors could have reached any other conclusion. The crime Nev
ma is charged with is grand larceny, the like manner will block the road so long as they

Toryism and coalesced with the Whigs that the designs are the designs are the another two gunboats. The designs are the another two gunboats are the another two gunboats. The designs are the gunboats are the another two gunboats are the gunboats. The designs are the gunboats are the gunboats are the gunboats are the gunboats. The designs are the gunboats are the gunboats are the gunboats are fall, and for two 19-knot cruisers and

either the French, English or Italian fleet now has. Eighteen knots is the limit of speed obtained in the English Navy under the most favorable conditions over the measured mile. The Italian Government has not done better than this, and the French Navy has one ship which has made eighteen and a half knots on a trial trip. The Navy Department seeks to surpass the best efforts of other governments, and will speedily invite proposals for two nineteen-knot ships. Whether it will succeed in finding a contractor who will guarantee the results in sea-speed and horse-power remains to be seen. No decision has yet been reached respecting the two 6,000-ton ships for which foreign experts were invited to furnish designs. As Sir Edward Reed, the English naval architect, has come to Secretary Whitney's rescue, it is possible that definite recommendations may be made by the Naval Examining Board. The Baltimore and the Charleston are building from English designs, and the Secretary apparently will be well pleased to have the first two armored ships planned by one of the chief English authorities in naval construction.

Several thousand acres of land in Uneida and Herkimer Counties were sold a day or two since for almost nothing. A good many of the acres went for a cent each. And yet, strange to say, Henry George and his followers were conspicuous by their absence from a sale which placed land within reach of the humblest member of the Anti-Poverty Society.

It is "The New-York Herald" which calls attention to the fact that Governor Hill is a young man. He is old enough, however, to know better than to veto such great reform measures as the Crosby and the Vedder bills.

Mr. Connelly, shipyard director of the Arrow cathedral in this city, as outlined by Bishop Steamship Company, contributes to "The Public Service Review" an interesting description of the Pocahontas, the pioneer ship of the Transatlantic line, which that corporation promises to sail under the American flag. It is a vessel intended exclusively for passengers, express parcels and mails, and is designed to outrun all the greyhounds now coursing the seas. Whether the Pocahontas will accomplish all that her sanguine projectors claim for her will be a matter of conjecture until she is given a fair trial; but it is not by any means improbable that a fast line of steamers earrying passengers alone and built expressly for their accommodation and comfort will be a most popular one for Americans. The Pocahontas is certainly an

There is said to be great joy in Berlin over General Boulanter's downfall. The pleasure should not be expressed demonstratively. Paris is an excitable town and is bound to go grazy over anything that Berlin hates,

One of the officers of the State Liquor Dealers Association speaks of Governor Hill as "a rising man." That is what the Coroner's fury called the passenger who was blown sky high by a steamboat explosion. Hill a "rising" man? We should say so. He is rising where the woodbine

ew-Yorks are a fine and able baseball nine the playing they did on Wednesday has sufficiently supplied it. They can play, and there is no good the head of the League. They have beaten the Detroit champions, and they have beaten the Boston nine, who enjoy the second place, and they should waste no more time in frivolous and unsat isfactory games. Keefe's pitching when he is in is careful and effective. Connor at the first bas never loses his head, but is always ready when he is wanted. The fielding is good, and at the bat vastly inferior to the home team. The New-Yorks must brace up. They must play more evenly.

of missionary and educational effort and influ- compliment at the hands of "The Syrhcuse ence which will extend all through the State Standard." "The Standard" speaks of candidates and even to the Western frontier. It will em- for the next Assembly as men who are "not

state Commission will have the courage to grapple often fail to find an adequate expression. And with the "Jim Crow car" outrage in Souther with its complete and well-equipped organiza- states, about which complaints have been made tion it will do this work far better than it is to that body. The practice of compelling the now done through the hap-hazard efforts of a colored people to pay first-class fares and ride in number of semi-independent organizations. It second and third class cars is utterly without

Book lovers will be glad to learn that the great Bodletan Library at Oxford has been successfully proper place in which will be heard the great | defended from an attack which menaced it with preachers of the Anglican communion in Great ruin. It was proposed to make it a lending or Britain and the United States, and in which circulating library, so that with almost no forand the metropolis. Moreover, it is among the study at his leisure and to return in such condition as his fancy pleased. Such a system would certainly soon result in many volumes being lost. mutilated or worn out. In a popular circulating library such mishaps are regarded as a matter of course. But the Bodleian Library is almost unique. it contains books and manuscripts of great value. that could not be replaced if once they were lost These are some of the reasons why Bishop That such works should be lent and scattered throughout the country is manifestly as unfitting as it would be to lend the objects in a museum o who are interested in its moral and spiritual the paintings in the Louvre. Although the schem was favored by some of the most eminent Oxford professors, it was overwhelmingly voted down in cathedral is to be brought into practical shape the Convocation, and the old safeguards were maintained.

There is no office in the city that needs to be kept freer from the influence of "hall politicians than the office of Corporation Counsel. It is to be hoped that in choosing a successor to Mr Lacombe the Mayor will pay no attention to the

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay, who has been elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Easton, was formerly chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington. He has for some years been rector of St. John's Church, Georgetown. Harvard's oldest fiving graduate is Mr. William R. Sever, of Plymouth, Mass., who was ninety-six years old last Monday. Canon Wilberforce addressed this week the greatest

emperance meeting ever held in Ottawa, Canada, The Oliver Wendell Holmes Hospital at Hudson Wisconsin, will be opened next Tuesday, and a dedi-catory poem by Dr. Holmes will be read. Dr. I. D. Wiltrout, of Hudson, was the founder of the institu-

Miss Kate Field has left Salt Lake City for Callornia, Oregon and Alaska. Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, will sail on Satur-

day by the Aurania for an extended European tour. George Ticknor Curtis and family, who have spent the last few weeks in town, went to Scabright, N. J., yesterday for the early summer. Mrs. Hamilton Fish, who has been seriously ill at

her home, No. 251 East Seventeenth-st, was much improved last night, and her speedy recovery is expected. Miss Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock), the wellknown novelist, who is now visiting in this city, was entertained at a reception given in her honor hast evening by Professor and Mrs. Vincenzo Botta, at their home. No 25 West Thirty-seventh st

Speaking of the recent royal pageant at the Peo Speaking of the recent royal pageant at the Peo-ple's Palace, at the East End of London, "The Pall Mall Gazetto" remarks that while the ceremony of lighting a foundation-stone is one of the most ridicu-ious that has ever been contrived by human ingenuity, the Queen, whether from past experience or recent coaching, discharged the absurd duties in trowel and proceeded to spread the mortar on the

lower stone, quite horrifying some ladies, who cried-"Oh, what a shame! Why, she's scratching the sil-

as a conjurer about to perform a trick, the papers followed the coins, the cap was put on the refort-which was placed in the cavity. The episode of the plummet followed, and then the top stone was low-ered and the deed was done. The crowd craned to get a view of its sovereign and the archibabop's prayers were subjected to unseemly interruptions such as: "Oh. Lord, save Thy people—," "Now-such as: "Oh. Lord, save Thy people—," "Sit down in front, will you?"—amid a titter. At last all was over; the heimets and breastplates of the Horse Guaris flashed in the sun as they faced around to make way for the royal carriages, the crowd it out gave a cry, and the Queen disappeared.

Senator Cameron's arrival at Harrisburg the other Senator Cameron's arrival at Harrisburg the other

day, for the alleged purpose of remaining until Congress opens next fall, set all the political quidnunes in Pennsylvania in a flutter, and scores of rumors of "wires" and "pipes" and "booms" and other sinfu games have been set a flying and growing as they fly

A copy of the picture of Farragut lashed to the rig painted for the Czar, is still in the passession of Mrs. John Watson, of this city, the daugher of the artist,

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The export of ice from Norway is a growing trade, 255,000 tons having been exported last year. In a few years, perhaps, it will be possible for an American in Europe to ask for a glass of icewater without being regarded as a lunatic.

"Two new railroads coming here, I understand, said a Dakota man to another resident of the same

place.

"Yes, and there came mighty near being three."

"How's that?"

"Why, five of us organized a new company yesterday with the intention of running tracks out of this town like spokes out of the hub of a bicycle wheel, but we tried all day and couldn't raise the \$3 necessary to get incorporated. We hope to make it up this afternoon. Look out for three columns in to-morrow morning's paper."—(Dakota Bell.

Edward Everett Hale told the students of Cornell that the best opportunity of studying human nature was to be had by entering the profession of the schoolmaster. Mr. Hale is a keen observer, but his judgment is not entirely sound in this matter. The ideal opportunity for studying human nature in an almost infinite variety of phases and under almost every conceivable circumstance is enjoyed by a reporter for a metropolitan journal. There is no other way of "seeing life" and learning to know men that

About five years ago Mr. Felkin, one of the Uganda missionaries, complained to Miesa that His Majesty had not kept the missionary larder well stocked, as he had agreed, and the missionaries were actually suffering for foot. A happy thought struck the King. He gave an order to an attendant, and in a few minutes eighteen buxom young women came arching in with big baskets of bananas on their heads. "Take these women for your wives," said Miesa. "They will dig in your garden, raise your food and cook it. Take them and don't bother me any more. Send me the other men and I will give them wives, too. Now take your women and go." Miesa was greatly enraged when the poor "issionary ventured to protest against being married in this webolesia forther weakers."

The school officials of Boston have pos n all the school buildings of that city, forbidding the chewing of tobacco by the pupils. They have even such to the indignation of the young women.

"The Chump Centre Clurton," which was issued "The Chump Centre Clarlon," which was issued as a daily for the first time on April 10, contained the following in the salutatory! "This venture is made in response to the clamoring of many of our best citizens, and a conviction that the growth and enterprise of chump Centre desands a daily paper. Boing thoroughly satisfied that the pupile will stay by us, and encourage us in our innovation, we launch our daily upon the sea of journalism without a fear for the future. We have come to stay, Selah!" The issue of yesterday contained the following: "With this issue 'The Clarlon' becomes a thing of the past. A great many of our best citizens clamored for a daily paper, and when it was issued they wanted it delivered free, and kicked because the instite pages, which were filled with plates, were not devoted to local news. They advertised freely, but when the bills were sent in they said they would see themselves jim-dasted before they would pay such bills. We have therefore quit for keeps. Selah!"—(Atchison Clobe.

The old theology men say that the Andover prossors who teach the new theology in an old theology nstitution are no more honorable than a man would be who, having been engaged to teach French, should go to work and teach German instead. The new slogy men reply that this dilu-ration is not fair; the proper filustration, they say, is that of a an who should be employed to teach French in an institution in which the teaching of French was made compulsory by a charter more than a hundred years old. In such case the 1d theology man would feel conscientious-bound to teach the French that was spoken when the charter was drawn up; while the new theology man would look at the intent of the charter, and teach French as it is spoken to-day.

One of the most interesting machines used in the laundries at Troy is called a "whizzer." It dries clothes by making 1,000 revolutions a sinute. One of these days the whizzer will be introduced into the cultorial room, and the bore who persists in talking while the cultor is busy up to his ears will be invited to get into the whizzer and dry up.—(Springfield Union.

"Church Army," the Anglican rival vation Army, was started about five years ago by the Rev. Willia Carlile, a young curate of London. It employs workingmen to reach workingmen, and seems to be glowing in strength and influence.

therian bloothound.

Miss A.—Splendid brutes, aren't they!

Miss B.—Which!

Miss A.—Both.—(Town Topics. BOBOLINK. Quick as a wink, Mr. Bobolink In liquid notes of chatter and chink, Whiris and whistles to Mrs. Link.

Gayly they swing And cheerily sing. As high on swaying stems they cling. The nestling down with folded wing.

Down in the grass,
Where I cautiously pass,
Hidden from sight, in mat and mass,
Is a nested home for lad and lass. In summer hours.

When bloom bright flowers.

There comes from Southern homes and bowers
To cheer this Northern land of ours.

With cheery chink, The Bobolink.

When June days go, the sad to think,

A rice bird only, is Bobolink.

-(Clark W Bryan in Good Housekeeping.

The phile-logical editor of "The Boston Transcript" as found out that the Czar of Russia is referred to as "his August Majesty," because he does things in a summary manner. Yes, and also because he makes t hot for his enemies.

"Suppose," said the railroad superintendent who was examining the applicant for a place as engineer, "that you were out on the road and discovered that you were carrying fifty pounds more steam than you should, what would you do?" "I'd have the firemanning on to the safety-valve till we got to a town and then let it off through the whistle." "That's righting guess you understand your business."—(Dakota Bell.

THE BEST AGENCY FOR TEMPERANCE REFORM.

From the Pittsbury Commercial Gazette.

Some of the ablest as well as some of the most pronounced advocates of temperance reform are so firmly convinced that it must come through the agency of the Republican party that they are unwilling to waste any effort in any other direction. The attempt to build up a political party on the single issue of prohibition is regarded as not only hopeless and futile, but as calendated to delay the accomplishment of the end which Prohibitionists have in view. When public sentiment is ripe for the enactment and enforcement of prohibitory laws they will come in response to the popular demand, and all practicable steps leading up to that consummation may be taken in due time through the instrumentality of the Republican party.

POSSIBLY NOT AN ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The post of honor may be to sit on the fence, as George William Cords puts it, but the comfort of the position depends largely whether the flat side or the sharp side of the rail is up. POSSIBLY NOT AN ENVIABLE DISTINCTION.

AN AGGRESSIVE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

AN AGGRESSIVE SOUTHERN CAMPA IGN.

From The Albany Journals.

The Hon, Andrew D. While in an interview printed in The New York Thinking to-day declares that the Republican party should send its attoncest and ablest men into the South to present the advantages of a protective tariff; that the people of the South are ripe for a discussion of the question and ready for a change of front, having seen the development of manufactures in the North under a protective tariff system. Before the war a Republican stump speaker would have been mobbed without hesitation in the South. But times have changed. The colored men of the South would hait the appearance of Republican speakers and the white element would listen at least with respectful silence.

BUT THEY'VE SECURED ALMOST EVERYTHING

ALREADY.

Prom The Boston Herald (Mugneump).

There are about Democrats enough in office, a at present. The next good departure would be making changes at all for political causes.

RANDALL STOCK LOOKING UP. RANDALL STOCK LOOKING UP.
From The St. Louis Globe Democrate.
The Southern Democrate journals which oppose the nomination of Carlisle for the Presidency because he does not favor the abelition of the internal revenue system cannot consistently support him for the Speakership. In fact, there so us to be a picturesque and hilarious prespect just now that our friend Samuel J. Randall is going to poll a big vote for the latter office.

BOOMING MR. LAMAR.

MR. DEPEW IN CHICAGO.

LABOR, TEMPERANCE AND THE TARIFF.

THESE AND THE IRISH VOTE PRIME PACTORS IN THE NEXT NATIONAL CANVASS-POL-

ITICS AFTER DINNER. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, June 2.-Chauncey M. Depew arrived

Northwestern Railway Company. He said to a reporter who asked him it it was true that on his visit to Europe he would speak in England or Ireland on Home Rule.

"No; that is all wrong. It any such reports have been circulated concerning my prospective trip abroad they are untrue. I shall sail tor Liverpool on July 2, and remain in England and on the Continent about eight weeks, but the only object of my trip is to get rest. It is my vacation. I shall certainly not speak in England on political affairs, even if an opportunity to do so were offered me. Any American-who undertook to champion, either side, at the lines. who undertook to champion either side of the Home Rule question before British audiences would not only have a very unpleasant time, but would be certain to injure the cause he worked for. The English are singularly jealous regarding the affairs of their own country.

Reterring to National politics, Mr. Depew said:
"The elements which will determine the next Presidential canvass are the labor question and the Irish vote. The labor question, however, will not have much influence unless the labor people have a separate ticket. But, if Henry George, Dr. McGlynn, and the other labor leaders take that opportunity to test the strength of the movement and bring its views before the people, we shall have at once in every State an unknown factor which will upset the calculations of unknown factor which will upset the calculations of the most astute politicians. My own opinion is that the widespread dissatisfaction existing among the labor people with the Democratic party will secure the election of a Republican, whoever he may be. The Irish Nation is largely represented here. There are more Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen in this country several times over than there are in Ireland. land one of the most interesting of our public discussions. Up to the last Presidential election the Irish were solid for the Democratic party. They heard nothing but Democratic orators and knew virtually nothing about Republican matters. Now, in the discussion of Home Rule, which is the one question above all others that intrests them, they have listened to Republican orators and statesmen and have become tamiliar with their thoughts. This has worn away the prejudices they entertained against the Repub-licans, and, I think, has resulted in a strong attachlicans, and, I think, has resulted in a strong attachment that will be illustrated in the next canvass. There is no doubt that the Irish masses are disappointed, as far as their interests are concerned, with Cleveland's Administration. I shall look in the next convass for a more even distribution of the Irish vote than has ever yet occurred. The abject speeches on Home Rule by all odds have been made by Republican statemen and craters. lican statesmen and orators.

"The tariff and the two influences just mentioned

Home Rule by all odds have been made by Republican statesmen and orstors.

"The tariff and the two influences just mentioned are the only real issues which will bear on the next canvass. The end of Arthur's Administration closed up all those sentimental questions which had absorbed the attention of the people for twenty-five years, and has left us with no commanding issue to arouse either intense enthusiasm or animosities. Now, the personal popularity of candidates is all important. The tariff question is still to be considered, and it is apparent that the weight of opinion is in favor of a tariff for protection, not for revenue. The demand for the abolition of all internal revenue taxes will also have its effect. Another issue both in the North and South, that is gaining to importance is the liquor question. I don't believe it can be kept out of the next campaign, and it seems likely to rank next to the tariff as the most difficult question to answer. The R publican party must satisfy the temperance element, as it has a large proportion of the temperance element, as it has a large proportion of the temperance element, as it has a large proportion of the temperance element, as it has a large revenue to the State. It will do two things, you see. It is the right way to bandle the temperance issue."

Mr. Depew gave an interesting exposition of the advantages resulting from the English custom of making public dinners the means of formulating their political plans. "It has been, customary," be said, "among a large proportion of the American public to look upon an after-dinner specker as a sort of light connedian. In New-York, however, this view of the matter is rapidly changing. The dinner is growing in favor all over the country, and the change is invariably welcomed by political speakers. I don't believe there is in the United States a public speaker, except perhaps, Mr. Blaine, who if adventised to speak in Cooper Institute, would get an audience that would half fill the house, unless the matter were taken up by

TO IMPROVE LESTER WALLACK'S THEATRE. A mortgage for \$192,000 on the Wallack Theatre property was recorded yesterday in the Register's

property was recorded yesterday in the register of the property was mortgaged by John Lester Wallack and his wife, and the money was ostensibly loaned by Frederick A. Lovecraft. To a irribution of the latter gentleman said yesterday:
"My name occurs in the transaction simply because I, as Mr. Wallack's man of business, have negotiated the matter with the various gentlemen who have agreed to advance the money. The object is not

THE FORTUNA'S TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE.

THE FORTUNA'S TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGE.

From The Boston Globe.

Commodore Hovey's only guest is Charles A. Longfellow, who is as good a sailor as himself. Mr. Longfellow, who is as good a sailor as himself. Mr. Longfellow has probably had as much deep-sea experience as any gentleman in America. He was one of the party of four who sailed the 40-foot sloop Alice across to England in 1866, and since that time his yachting trips have been continuous.

The Fortuna will take a southern course, so as to avoid ice and other disagreeable features of the northern passage. She will fouch at Queenstown first for fresh provisions and will then go direct to Greenock, Scotland, where she will ship her racing spars. After this she will accompany the British racing fleet till regatta week at Cowes, which comes about the middle of August, when she will return to this country in time to be present at the trial and international races. Commodore Hovey says be does not go to race, but his friends think that he cannot resist the temptation if there is any chance. It is hardly likely that the English yachtsmen will offer any very valuable prizes for schooner races and throw them open to the Fortuna's ample stock of silverware.

COMING TO APPRECIATE BOOKWALTER.

COMING TO APPRECIATE BOOKWALTER. "Gath" in The Cincinnati Inquirer.

I met Senator Plumb, of Kansas, on the street but

I met Senator Plumo, of Ransas, of de steet every gesterday.

He said to me: "I have recently made the acqual vance of Mr. Bookwalter, of Ohio. If the Democratic party out there had given that man substantial support they might have got themselves into credit in the State, but the Democrats do not want any new leaders, it seems. Bookwalter is a political economist, a philosopher, ari patron and generally interesting man. I suppose the old party chiefs thought that they would nip him in the bud. They have hot hurt him, however, and it is only since his defeat that the rost of the world has become acquainted with him." TOO GALLANT TO SET HER RIGHT.

Too GALLANT TO SET HER RIGHT.

From The Albany Journal.

The popular Major Priest, of the New-York Central road, very much resembles Dr. Burton, of Fultonville. The other day a lady entered a car in which the Major sat, and stepping up to him said: "Doctor, my husband is not so well to-day." The Major understood the situation at once and inquired: "What seems to be the difficulty?" "Well," said the lady. "he seems to be more nervous than he was." "Oh." said the Major, "that is all right; give him three more pills." "I will." said the haly, and with that the Major departed. What the result of this prescription will be remains to be seen.

SENATOR GORMAN AS A BALL PLA ER.

SENATOR GORMAN AS A BALL PLA ER.

From The Milwowkes Sentinel.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is an old baseball player, and in his time was a good one. He covered second base on the old Nationals in 1807. Williams, who was pitcher of the nine at that time, is now cashier of the Treasury. He and Williams met on the ball ground the other day and proposed that the old players be called together for a game this summer, each, so far as possible, resuming his old postion. The Senator said they played ball a good deal differently nowadays than when he was a boy, but he thought he could hold his own.

HARVARD'S NEW ENGLISH SHELL. Prom The Boston Herold.

The trial row which the Harvard 'Varsity crew made in their new shell was rather unsatisfactory. The crew rather like the English cars, but the ris is not as it was ordered. Not enough room is given for the men to work in. The roller slides may work well when the rig is arranged well, but at present it is hard to tell whether the crew will use it in the races. The shell itself is a good boat, though she sets down by the head slightly.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG WOMAN.

From The Nuchetile Union.

A young lady said at the recent meeting of the Woman's Christain Temperance Union at Savannahi "Chivairy, which has fied from all other quarters, has taken rehige in the newspaper offices." It is unnecessary to state that this young lady is the pretites and brighest representative of her sex in Georgia. BIGGEST DOG IN THE WORLD.

Syracuse boasts of having the biggest dog in the world. He weighs 203 pounds and measures six feet and three inches from nose to tail. He is nearly two years old and was born in England.